pp 2 - 3: "MICRO-COMPUTERS AT VEF," told by Oleg Konstantinovich Lenev, Director-General of the V. I. Lenin Production Combine VEF in Riga [rizhkoye proizvodstvennoye ob"yedineniye VEF im. V. I. Lenina] [expansion of VEF unknown].

VEF's production includes not only the widely-known "Spidola" and "VEF" receivers but also complex communication equipment.

pp 6 - 8: "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY LATER," by A. Grif.

On 12 April 1961 Major Yuriy Aleksandrovich Gagarin became the first man to travel into space. Interviewed after the event and told that for being the first person in the world to establish radiocommunication between Space and Earth he was being awarded the title of Master of Radio Sport, Gagarin stated that the role of radiocommunication in the flight had been very important; on 17 April he described the role of radioelectronics in opening up space as enormous. [This would have seemed the logical point in the article to state, if such was the case, that Gagarin had an amateur call-sign (or even to assign him one on the spot, as had just been done with the prestigeous title of Master of Radio Sport); yet nowhere in the article is any mention made of Gagarin being an amateur or possessing a call-sign.]

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of Yu. A. Gagarin's flight we spoke with General-Lieutenant Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov, who has flown in space three times. ...

[For anyone tracking this summary translation and the original, we now skip to the single concluding column on page 8.]

V. A. Shatalov's reply to the last question will especially interest the readers of "Radio" magazine: Asked what he thought of the possibility of organizing radiocommunication between radioamateurs of the USSR and Soviet cosmonauts, Shatalov replied that he did not see any insurmountable obstacles to this; time would be needed, additional equipment operating on amateur bands would be needed, but in principle he did not foresee difficulties.

And Vladimir Aleksandrovich mentioned a curious incident. During a visit to a Swedish firm, a young person came up to him and asked him, in Russian, to explain several terms used in flight by Soviet cosmonauts. Shatalov asked how the questioner became aware of such specialized expressions. "I'm a radioamateur," replied the young Swede. "I listen with interest to the conversations of the Soviet cosmonauts." He gave Shatalov a cassette containing conversations of Svetlana Savitskaya during her walk in space and her report on a welding job that she had done, and asked him to give her the cassette as a souvenir.

"Radioamateur monitoring, and all the more so radio conversations with cosmonauts," Shatalov summed up, "are an additional communication channel." Then he added "And why not try to build and use a satellite repeater for communication between radioamateurs and cosmonauts? As is known, during flights in space we have twice already launched, through the sluice chamber of the 'Soyuz-7' station, small satellites built by students of the MAI [Moscow Aviation Institute?]. The DOSAAF radioamateurs have acquired valuable experience in the building of "Radio"-series satellites."

It is known [continues the author of the article] that here in our country and abroad various contests are conducted among young people in connection with the opening up of space. Designing an amateur space repeater to be launched from an orbiting station would doubtless be a worthy subject for such a technical contest between DOSAAF radioamateurs, students, and young engineers.

pp 8 - 9: "RADIOAMATEURS OF THE PLANT ASSIST IN PRODUCTION," by V. Shtraus, UA6YM.

Sometimes it works out that an enterprise doesn't show any interest in amateurs, and amateurs, ignoring the needs of the enterprise, are interested only in their hobby [khobbi]. Things are different at the "Stankonormal'" Plant in Maykop, where the most active innovators and rationalizers are amateurs and where the amateurs receive all-round support from the enterprise. ...
War veteran Filipp Ivanovich Kovalenko, UA6YZ, operates at collective station UZ6TWH, which used call-sign EM6AYM during the CQ-M Contest [presumably of 1985].

p 9: "KOSMOS-85" ("SPACE-85"), by G. Kazarnovskaya, Senior Secretary of the "Kosmos-85" competitions.

Results have been drawn up for the All-Union Competitions "Kosmos-85" ("Space-85"). The first three places among collective stations were taken by UK3A (47 points), UZ3DUY (43), and UZ1AWT (15). Among individual-station operators UZ3DD received 36 points, UA0AET 30 points, and UA6LJV 25 points.

In all, 12 collective and 19 individual stations took part. UK1-169-8 from Leningrad received a "Radio" magazine pennant despite the fact that results were not calculated on account of there being too few SWL participants.

The results gave rise to serious thoughts. Too few sportsmen took part. True, there were objective circumstances. Three minutes before the beginning of the competitions, "Radio-5" automatically switched off. Efforts by operators of the TsPKP [central flight control center???] to switch it on were to no avail. As a result the already short time set aside for the competitions was reduced by half. The off-site participants operating with relatively low power encountered additional difficulty.

But the basic reason for the low number of participants was evidently the low level of work by local federations of radio sport in publicizing this form of radiosport.

Something else is alarming too -- the low ratio of confirmed QSO's, averaging 70%. Of course, operating via a repeater [meaning a satellite repeater; there are no known permanently-installed, terrestrial amateur repeaters in the USSR], signals can fade for various reasons including suppression by a neighbor's powerful station, etc. Experience shows, however, that experienced operators have very high confirmed-contact ratios -- UZ3DWX, UZ1AWT, and UA0AET 100%; UA4NM 96%; UK3A 92%.

pp 10 - 11: "WORKING WITH THE NEW LOCATORS," by L. Matsakov, Khar'kov.
[Algorithms for calculating distances between Maidenhead squares,]

pp 12 - 13: "CQ-U."

INFO*INFO*INFO, by A. Gusev, UA3AVG.

Diplomas.

[Data on the "Irkutsk-300," "Tambov-35-," "Shyaulyay-750," "Tribun Revolyutsii," "Samarkand-2500," and "Ashkhabad" diplomas, repeating those in the newspaper "Sovetskiy Patriot" ranging in date from 27 November 1985 to 12 February 1986; this is an indication of how much "fresher" the contents of "Sovetskiy Patriot" are compared to those of "Radio."]

DX QSL's from...[highly selective and arbitrary]

BV2A via DL7FT; N7DF/TT8 via K0HGW; 4U4OUM via W2MZV.
BY1G via WA4VDE; T42HQ via CO2HQ;

VHF*UHF*SHF, by S. Bubennikov.

EME.

UA9XQ and UA9XEA from Ukhta, both using 17-element antennas, had heard 144 MHz moon-bounce signals for the first time in the first round of the Spring EME Contest. UA9XQ was able to copy the calls YU3WV, K6MYC, UA1ZCL, F6BSJ, F9HS, and SM2GGF. The last was coming in RST 559, but despite much effort to get him the answer came back "QRZ?" UA9XEA copied the calls of seven European and American stations.

UG6AD from Yerevan, using a similar antenna, was able to work WA1JXN/7, F6BSJ, and YU3WV.

In the Spring [of 1985?], UA9SEN from Orenburg worked SM2GGF, KB8RQ, Y22ME, YU3WV, F6BSJ, KD8SI, SM7BAE, and WA1JXN.

During the two rounds of the Spring EME Contest, UA4NM from Kirov worked UA1's, SM's, F's, W's, and DL's.

In our view, UA9FAD from Perm' did well in the competitions. In the first round he had 19 QSO's, including one with WB0DRL, SM2ILF, IV3HWT, W4HAH, KB7Q, W7FU, KB7WW, OZ5VHF, and UA6LJV. In the second round, radioaurora "spoiled" operation. UA9FAD had only four QSO's with DX stations, but among them was YV5ZZ from Venezuela. UA9FAD's success was made possible by a new pre-amplifier with a 3P320 transistor and a narrowing of the PCh [passband?] to 125 Hz.

In the second round, UA1ZCL from Murmanskaya oblast' added only 18 QSO's to the 60 he had in the first round. "Aurora" also bothered him. Among the new stations were WD5AGO, GW4LXO, HG8ET, and K6PWS. Later contacts included W6DB.

UA3MEE from Tutayev, Yaroslavskaya oblast', was close to making his first EME QSO on 22 June. But it occurred only on the following day, with K1WHS. A half hour later he heard a CQ from DL8DAT from the FRG and to his surprise DL8DAT answered his call. At that time UA3MEE was using a 16-element antenna and a pre-amplifier with a 2P312B transistor; now he has upgraded to a more efficient antenna with 4 x 9 elements.

RB5LGX from Khar'kovskaya oblast' began operating in the second round. Using a 13-element antenna, he heard SM2GGF, YU3WV, WA1JXN, and UA1ZCL. By summer he had a 4 x 13 element antenna and heard F6BSJ, DL8DAT, KB8RQ, and W5UN, but still his calls brought, at best, "QRZ?"

UA6LGH from Taganrog writes: "My first EME QSO's on 144 MHz with K1WHS and W5UN from the USA were conducted back in 1983 with a 16-element antenna. But since UZ6LXN and UA6LJV are also engaged in "Moon" communications in our city, I decided, in contrast to them, to master the 430 MHz band. It took two years to build a new 16 x 22-element antenna. And in the Spring contest I got results -- I had two contacts with DL9KR from the FRG.

Chronicle.

UL7JCK from Ust'-Kamenogorsk reports new tropospheric QSO's. Back in August he worked UA9YHO from Barnaul, who was using an F9FT 2 x 16-element antenna. On 144 MHz he regularly worked UL7DAO from Semipalatinsk, where well-known satellite enthusiast UL7DD sometimes operates.

We continue to publish new [and old] callsigns of Soviet ultrashortwavers (see RADIO 01/1985, 01/1985, 07/1985, and 10/1985):

UW3QA (UA3QEG)	RA3LE (UA3LBO)	RA3UN (UA3UBD)
RW3QQ (UA3QBP)	UA3TF (UA3TDB)	UC2WC (RC2WBR)
RA9AA (UA9ACN)	RA3NC (UA3NAU)	UP2BR (UP2BAR)
UA0LD (UA0LDP)	RB5EZ (UB5EDX)	UZ6HL (UA6HFL)
RA3LB (UA3LAB)	UA3PR (UA3PBL)	UW6HS (UA6HJV)

Many 3rd-call-area ultrashortwavers active in the first half of the 1970's recall the popular competitions sponsored by the Tula FRS; the main prize was a samovar [Tula is known for the manufacture of samovars; there is a Russian expression, reminiscent of the English one about taking coals to Newcastle, about taking samovars to Tula.] The level of ultrashortwave activity fell, apparently due to the somewhat painful transition from AM to CW/SSB. But now, according to a letter from UA3PC, a large group of stations operate daily on ultrashortwave, some of these on 430 MHz.

[A reminder that in Soviet usage, "shortwave" refers to all amateur bands below 28 - 30 MHz and "ultrashortwave" to all those above; I am uncertain where the 28 MHz band itself belongs; the old "RA" stations were, I believe, considered ultrashortwave stations, and were allowed to operate on 28 MHz.]

The Tula FRS regularly organizes outings in the "field" of a large number of teams, which go to various squares during all all-Union competitions.

RL7GD from Alma-Ata reports that last year's perseids "gave" him a new station -- UA0AET from Krasnoyarsk -- for his 17th oblast'. This is his easternmost station. In the absence of new stations within a radius of 2000 km, he's had repeat QSO's with UA0WAN from the Khakasskaya Autnomous Oblast', UA9UKO from Kemerovskaya oblast', and UA9YJA from Altayskiy kray.

RL7GD writes "My annual experiments with UL7VBK from Talda-Kurganskaya oblast' have not thus far met with success. On 144 MHz he did receive some kind of strange, short and weak reflections from my station's signal (the distance is only 330 km but the path crosses high mountains). Then I heard tape recordings and concluded that this was not meteor bursts but something else. But UL7VBK himself nonetheless conducted his first ultrashortwave QSO. The other station was RL7RAN from Balkhash (400 km)."

RA9XA from Yemva, Komi ASSR, alone represents square LP52. Square LP42, from which he used to operate, was worked by 24 ultrashortwavers from the USSR and Finland.

UW3GU from Zhukovskiy, Moskovskaya oblast', reports he has acquired power-measuring equipment showing his 5.6 GHz rig puts out 3 mW although the power of the heterodyne is 8 mW. Of course it is gratifying that the 27-km contact made in Genichesk about which we wrote earlier took place with such low power, but then there was a very low KPD [koeffitsiyent poleznogo deystviya - literally useful effect ratio - perhaps efficiency ratio].

"My neighbor UA3DAT," writes UW3GU, "is also preparing equipment for 5.6 GHz. I think a QSO with him will occur in the very near future.

Experience with EME operation, specifically making soundings of the Moon with one's own signal, led UA1ZCL to consider the possibility of making radioaurora soundings. Listening between sounding signals, transmitted by key at up to 1500 characters per minute, UA1ZCL, using a simple accessory, "scans" the ionosphere for the presence of scattering aurora heterogeneities. It's also possible to detect that movement of blocks of ionization.

In this way, a radioaurora was detected 6 October, permitting contact with OH6AYS from Finland. The distance to the reflection area was 450 to 600 km, the azimuth 10 to 20 degrees, and the elevation 12 to 15 degrees.

In addition, UA1ZCL noted the heating-of-the-ionosphere effect, about which we have written many times. The echo during pauses between sounding signals was 3 to 4 dB greater than at the beginning (with a time interval between series of sounding signals of not less than 30 to 60 seconds).

p 15: "THE 'FACE' OF THE AMATEUR AIRWAVES," by S. Kiselev, UF6FHC, Chairman, Committee for Working with Youth, Federation of Radio Sport, Georgian SSR, Tbilisi.

As a rule the great majority of amateurs begin by operating on 160m. This is explained not only by the relative simplicity of equipment but by the fact that all basic emission modes are permitted. Mass competitions are conducted and DX is possible for everyone.

The band has become popular with amateurs of all ages and ranks, and is getting crowded. It's hard to accommodate the interests of beginning and experienced sportsmen. The answer is to increase discipline, attention, and responsibility on the part of shortwavers [as noted earlier, 160m is considered "shortwave" in the USSR, though by ITU definition 300 kHz - 3000 kHz is medium wave].

Curiously, when the State Telecommunication Inspectorate, in response to requests by many amateurs, transferred the amateur band to the international segment 1830 - 1930 kHz it seemed that the possibility of working rare stations would increase. Actually, the opposite happened. Interference from nearby stations increased, and DX, formerly workable with frequency offset, became extremely difficult. In these circumstances one could propose dividing the band by station category. But in my view this doesn't resolve the basic problem of discipline and ethical behavior on this band.

Beginning shortwavers get strong impressions from what they hear on the air. Yet, we may as well admit it, we fairly often still tolerate violations of discipline on 160m, such as blowing many times into the mike, asking, without listening for a reply, whether the frequency is in use, forgetting to lower power to the permitted 5 Watts, gabbing with a neighbor, and so forth. The result is a "noise curtain' capable of disturbing interesting QSO's -- which are no rarity on 160m and which provide no less pleasure there than on other bands.

Violators, as a rule, go unpunished. It has become necessary to be more strict in ensuring compliance with the established rules of on-the-air operation. Special attention should be devoted to signal quality, to a sufficiently narrow-banded signal.

Cases of radiohooliganism still remain. Two years ago in the FRS of the Georgian SSR it was decided to call a meeting of Tbilisi radioamateurs to consider this problem in a good-natured but frank and principled way. We invited radiohooligans to the meeting also. Incognito, of course. Many thought then that the radiohooligans wouldn't come, but they did; some [other radiohooligans] sent, so to speak, representatives.

The conversation at the meeting was frank and informative. We told of the harm caused by radiohooliganism and about the possibility of real radio operation on shortwave and ultrashortwave. We told how to get a call-sign. At the same time we increased monitoring by volunteers. Radiohooliganism quickly dropped in the republic. Kids began to come to the club more often. For many of them the availability of the 160m band was a great discovery.

It would be desirable for amateur officials in neighboring krays and oblasts to become active in rooting out this extremely harmful phenomenon [radiohooliganism].

In addition to being strict with others we need to be more strict with ourselves. The FRS of the GSSR [Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the 15 "union republics" presently comprising the USSR] has carried on an active struggle against violators of operating rules, under the slogan "Not one case of violating sport ethics must go unnoticed." A list of violators "stands out in all its splendor" in a prominent place in the building of the Tbilisi [capital of Georgia] DOSAAF Radio Technical School. At the same time the good tradition of holding local shortwave and ultrashortwave competitions has been brought back.

The 160m band is where beginners first get an impression from their older comrades of the style and method of conducting QSO's. That's why we would like to attract experienced radioamateurs to this band. Operate more on it, work beginners. Operate not to "sit out" DX-stations or to demonstrate your sport prowess, but rather to educate young sportsmen by your personal example.

pp 24 - 26: "PERSONAL RADIOAMATEUR COMPUTER 'RADIO-86RK,'" by D. Gorshkov, G. Zelensko, Yu. Ozerov, and S. Popov, Moscow.

[The "RK" in the model designation stands for radiolyubitel'skiy kompyuter = radioamateur computer.]

[Introduction.] The "Radio-86RK" consists of 29 microcircuits which unfortunately are difficult to obtain. In the opinion of the editors the best way to resolve this problem is to produce computer kits for assembly under amateur conditions. Hopefully our industry and trade network will heed this opinion.

Architecture of the computer. [First in a series.]

[NOTE: Comments within square brackets are by the translator.]

73,

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Washington DC USA 20003-3911

NLD-1151 (Na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh/On the Amateur Bands #1151, edited by Boris G. Stepanov, UW3AX], 1 May 1986:
Competitions.

This month the following shortwave competitions will take place: 10 - 11 May CQ-M CONTEST; 17 - 18 May ARI CONTEST; 24 - 25 May CQ WPX CONTEST.

[Detailed contest rules for ARI contest.]

Our shortwavers did well in the IARU championship. In the mixed-mode category UH8EA took first place, UA1DZ fourth, RB5AA sixth, and UA6LV tenth. In the CW category LU8DQ came in first, RB7GA second, UA9SA sixth, and UL7CW eighth. On 'phone, ZP5JCY was first, RB5FF fourth, UA9YX sixth, and RB5MF seventh. Among collective stations, LZ1KTS came in first, R2FAA second, UZ4FWO fourth, RL8PYL fifth, and UP1BZZ seventh.

NLD-1152, 9 May 1986:
Competitions.

The Second Teletype Mini-Competitions organized by "Radio" magazine will take place from 1000 to 1200 MSK [0600 to 0800 UT] on 31 May on 7, 14, and 21 MHz. Only QSO's between Soviet shortwavers count. The control number consists of RST, conventional oblast' number according to the R-100-O listing, and a sequential QSO number beginning with 001. ... Reports go to: 123458, Moskva, ab./yashch. 453 [P. O. Box 453, 123458 MOSCOW].

Our sportsmen did well in the teletype competitions WAE DX CONTEST. The UZ2FWA team took second place with 232,183 points. UZ3AYR took fifth place. The leader was LZ1KDP with 371,664 points. Among single-op stations, 4U1ITU took first place with 292,024 points, followed by "U" stations UB0MA (3rd), UV3FD (10th). NL-4483 won with 45,500 points among observers, following by UA3-170-47 in fourth place with 7,956 points.

Club News. An activity day will be sponsored 19 May by the pioneers and schoolchildren of Voronezhskaya oblast'. Reports go to: 394000, Voronezh, ul. K. Marksa, 32, KYuTR [expansion unknown] "Zarya", sudeyskoy kollegii [Judges' Collegium, "Zarya" KYuTR, 32 Karl Marx St., 394000 VORONEZH].

NLD-1153, 14 May 1986:
Competitions.

Next month the following shortwave competitions will be held: 7 - 8 June European "Field Day" on shortwave (CW); 7 - 8 June VK-ZL-OCEANIA DX CONTEST (teletype); 21 - 22 June AA DX CONTEST ('phone); 28 - 29 June RSGB SUMMER 1.8 MHZ CONTEST (CW).

The RSGB SECOND 1.8 KHZ CONTEST was won by EI5DI. The best U station was UP2XX who took 4th place worldwide, followed by UQ2OC (6th) and RR2RX (8th).

In the HA QRP CONTEST, YU3GO came in first with 15,201 points. Among U's the best result was by UA6LIG (12th) with 1,710 points.

Ultrashort waves.

The All-Union Ultrashortwave Radiocommunication Competitions for the Cup of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR will take place 7 - 8 June, and for the Cup of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR 20 - 21 June. The judging of these competitions will be performed, respectively, by the judges' collegium of the FRS of Tul'skaya oblast', address 300600, Tula, ul. Timiryazeva, 70, OTSh [Combined Technical School, 70 Timiryazev St., 300600 TULA] and the judges' collegium of the Federation of Radio Sport of the city of Moscow, address 117311, Moskva, prospekt Vernadskogo, 9/11, MGSTRK [expansion unknown] [MGSTRK, 9/11 Vernadskiy Prospekt, 117311 MOSCOW]. The "Field Day" competitions will take place this year on 25 - 26 July and will be judged by the judges' collegium of the FRS of Penzenskaya oblast', at 440039, Penza, ul. Kommunisticheskaya, 64, RTSh [Radio Technical School, 64 Communist Street, 440039 PENZA].

The table of times and frequency bands has been changed as follows for all-Union competitions:

2000 - 2200 MSK 1,215 MHz;
2200 - 0000 MSK 430 MHz;
0000 - 0500 MSK 144 MHz;
0500 - 0700 MSK 5.6 GHz.

For the "Field Day" competitions, the band distribution for the: rounds is as follows:

1800 - 2300 MSK 430 MHz;
2300 - 0400 MSK 144 MHz;
0400 - 0700 MSK 1,215 MHz;
0700 - 1000 MSK 5.6 GHz.

The international ultrashortwave competitions "Pebeda-41" ("Victory-41") and "Field and Mountain Days on Ultrashortwave bands" will take place 26 - 27 July.

Participants in the all-Union competitions "Field Day" must send an akt [a document formally certifying to something official; very important in Soviet life] [signed] by the sport commissar [sportivnyy komissar - I don't recall seeing mention of such an official before; the term "komissar" suggests a political role] to the judges' collegium. The akt can take any form, but must contain the following information: The composition of the team (last name, first name, and patronymic; individual call-sign and sport category or title of each sportsmen; the relationship of the transmitted locator to the actual location of the station; confirma- tion of the fact that competition and radiosport rules were observed.

NLD-1154, 21 May 1986:

In the FRS of the USSR.

Issue No. 88 of "Information Materials on Radiosport" and "Rules on the USSR Championship on On-Site/Off-Site Shortwave Radiocommunication for the Cup and Prizes of 'Radio' Magazine" have been distributed to local federations of radio sport and to sport technical clubs. This year the championship will take place in Aleksandrov, Vladimirskaya oblast'.

"Information Materials on Radiosport" describes a new procedure for submitting documents [applications] for sport titles and judges' categories; a Decision of the Presidium of the FRS of the USSR "On the Results of the Conduct of the Radioexpedition 'Pobeda-40'"; a decision of the Presidium of the FRS of the USSR "On the Status of and Measures for the Further Development of Amateur Radio and Radiosport in the Belorussian, Georgian, and Estonian SSR's,

organize the depositing [deponirovaniya] of technical documentation and distribution of copies on application from local areas. After all, in practice we already have this form of distribution of information: The Central Radio Club distributes copies of descriptions of all-Union radio exhibitions.

[Photo.] Lessons at "Globus" ("Globe") Radio Club collective station UZ1AYA. The club is located at Leningrad SGPTU (expansion unknown] 102. Soon an amateur-satellite station will go on the air. The equipment was so successful that the radio club received the task of documenting and producing five experimental models for the Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel'.

"INFORMATION BOOTH." Reference data are given for calculating communication passes of the "Radio" satellites for June. For each of the satellites the number of the first orbit for each day (UT), the time (UT), and the ascending node longitude are given.

"Radio-5"	"Radio-7"
19,664 - 0024 - 149	19,724 - 0152 - 178;
19,749 - 0146 - 180;	19,808 - 0044 - 171;
19,833 - 0108 - 181;	19,893 - 0136 - 195;
19,917 - 0030 - 182.	19,977 - 0028 - 189.

"FOR YOU, RADIOAMATEURS," by R. Lentochnikova.
[Books on amateur radio themes and how to order them.]

NLD-1155, 28 May 1986:

Club News.

At the present time three stations are active from Franz-Josef-Land: UV1OO (S. Levchenko, ex-UA9LAL/RA9LA, QSL via UA9LBR), UA1OT (R. Bratchik, ex-UB5KBE, QSL via UB5KW), and collective station RZ1OWA. UV1OO is active on all bands, on CW only. Submitted by S. Levchenko, UV1OO.

From 3 through 6 June activity days will be sponsored by radioamateurs of Orenburgskaya oblast'. This is a good opportunity to qualify for the "Orsk-250" diploma. Applications go to: 462401, Orenburgskaya oblast', g. Orsk, proyezd DOSAAF, d. 1, STK DOSAAF (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Sport Technical Club, 1 DOSAAF Proyezd, 462401 ORSK (Orenburgskaya oblast')]. Rules for the "Orsk-250" diploma were given in NLD-1131. Submitted by V. Kravets, UA9TS, Chairman of the Diploma Commission of the Orsk Sport Technical Club.

Radioamateur Satellites. In connection with the entry of the "Radio" series of satellites into the Earth's shadow from 29 May through 10 August their repeaters will operate daily (except Wednesdays) on the following schedule: "Radio-5" from 0900 to 1400 UT; "Radio-7" from 1400 to 2100 UT. The exact repeater switching time is determined by the satellites' arrival time within line-of-sight distance of Moscow. Submitted by L. Maksakov, [UA3ALO,] Chief of the Control Department of NIL KT DOSAAF [DOSAAF Scientific-Research Space Technology Laboratory].

Komsomol'skaya Pravda [organ of the Komsomol, the party youth organization, which operates collective stations UK3KP and RK3KP], 7 May 1986: "ON A WAVELENGTH OF PEACE," by L[eonid Mikhaylovich] Labutin, [UA3CR,] chief of the "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" radiostation.

[The following excerpt appeared in an article devoted to "Radio Day," celebrated each year on the anniversary of the date, 7 May 1895, when Popov, a Russian scientist, first demonstrated radio. The article describes contacts made by "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" collective station UK3KP in an amateur radio event, not otherwise described and date not given, devoted to the theme of peace -- whence the headline of the article and the reference in the excerpt to "wavelength of peace."]

...

Englishman Pat Gowen from the town of Norwich speaks of the peaceful use of space: "In 1978, when the Soviet radioamateur satellites 'Radio' were launched, I was fortunate enough to establish radiocommunication via their repeater. Now five satellites are in flight, made by the hands of enthusiasts, including two Soviet and two English ones prepared at Surrey University. They being used successfully for educational purposes. It would be good to unite our efforts and create a 'little Interkosmos' -- then, you see, we could do much more with less expenditure."

And suddenly an unexpected question:

"Will the space ship 'Mir' operate on the 'wavelength of peace'? We wait and hope impatiently. We, radioamateurs of Great Britain, are for peaceful space!"

[end]